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The China Mail

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1918
Indian
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2 1/2 h.p., 5 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.
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Machinery Dept.
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No. 17,165.

號四廿月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO**
WHICH HAS VIEWED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,487,500.
II—Fire Fund \$3,000,000.
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,607,650.
Sinking Fund Account 128,230.
\$23,970,387.

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,581,456.
Life and Annuity Branches 2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department 337,239.
Other Receipts 478,940.
\$5,539,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on week days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes, by Cheque or Compostres order
returning Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YIK Dentist, successor of
late **SIEN TING**.
10, Douglas Street.
THOMAS YAT MODERATE
Carpenter, Jew.

BUSINESS NOTICES W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Marlborough,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

**THE IDEAL
SUMMER PERFUME**

**GOLDEN ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER**

FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 438.

A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE.

The infallible Insect Repeller.

Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.
PRICE 50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.

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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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**CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS**



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TO THOSE GOING AWAY

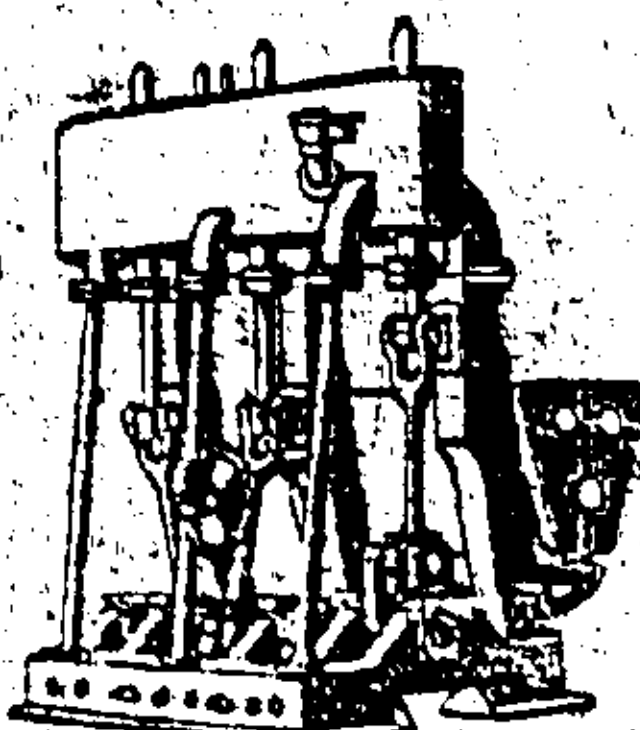
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BUSINESS NOTICES

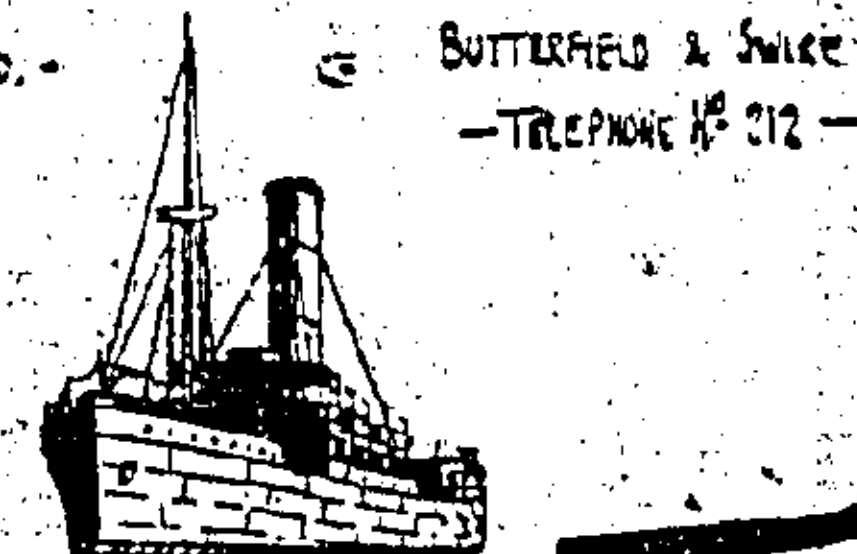


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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

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AGENTS:—

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—TELEPHONE 212—

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived

RAIN COATS

Waterproof Guaranteed

ALSO

UMBRELLAS

AND

Gent's Waterproof

BROWN BOOTS

at \$15.00 Pair.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

London, May 22.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We repulsed a second attempt at a raid on our positions south-eastward of Mesnil.
We successfully raided the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 22.
A French communiqué states:—
There was somewhat violent artillery firing at night-time in the regions of Haillies, Sreest Wood, Rouvray and Pleunast.
There is great patrol and reconnaissance activity on the entire Ailette front.

GREAT ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION OF SHELLS.

Paris, May 22.
Artillery and aerial activity assumed great intensity on the British Front. One hundred and fifty thousand 75-millimetre shells are used up daily by three Army Corps in a certain sector.
It is presumed that the German attack will come from the north of the Somme.
The Australians are greatly harassing the enemy with a series of minor offensives.
No fewer than 10 German brigades were killed in this sector since March 21st.

GERMAN DIVISIONS TRAINED FOR FRESH EFFORT.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT LOCRE PERTURBS ENEMY.

London, May 22.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—
Much counter-battery work against large concentrations of German guns was carried out during the fine spell, also the bombing of ammunition dumps by our squadrons.

The French success at Locre manifestly perturbed the German High Command considerably, judging by a wireless report, in their effort to minimise it.
Far behind the Front, the Germans are continuing to train their Divisions for a fresh effort. Rather more than 150 Divisions have been employed in the German offensive so far, of which nearly half have been in battle once, over one-third twice, well over a score three times, and one Division four times.

AMERICANS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.

PATROL FIGHTS AT LUNEVILLE AND TOUL.

London, May 22.
Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says:—
The American patrols in the Luneville sector and the sector north-west of Toul were engaged in three fights during the past 24 hours.
The Americans at Luneville rushed on enemy patrol, which took refuge in a trench, taking prisoners.
Later the Germans retaliated, but were forced to withdraw so quickly that they had no time to take their dead.
The Americans north-west of Toul drove back a German patrol to the same place, without capturing it.

THE AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

London, May 22.
The Press Bureau states:—
The casualties in Sunday's air-raid in all districts are now ascertained to be:—
Killed 44; injured 179.

"AIR-RAID" ALARM IN PARIS.

Paris, May 22.
An air-raid alarm was given last evening and the "all clear" at one o'clock this morning.

ENEMY'S NEW GIANT GOTHA BOMBING PLANE.

EMPLOYED IN NIGHT RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

London, May 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, gives the following particulars of the giant Gotha bombing plane, which the Germans employed in the latest night raids on France and England: It has a wing-spread of forty metres, and is driven by three motors, each 800 h.p. It accommodates nine passengers, but on raids the crew numbers five or six in order to carry more bombs and petrol.
It carries about two tons of bombs, including one of about a ton weight, containing about 500 kilos of explosive.

Owing to the difficulty of landing at night by machines of such size it is probable that there will be a high proportion of losses through accidents.

"SENSELESS MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

SALUTARY EFFECT OF AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

The Volk Zeitung states that a member of the Reichstag, Herr Reichhoff, questioned the Chancellor as regards better protection against air-raids. He alleged that timely warning was not given at Cologne recently and asked if the Chancellor was prepared to end "this senseless murder of women and children" by international treaties.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

RECEPTION AT THE PALACE IN THEIR HONOUR.

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

The Austrian Emperor and Empress were ceremoniously welcomed by the Sultan, ex-Khedive Sheikh-ul-Islam, and a crowd of notables at Constantinople on May 19th. They drove to the Yildiz Palace, where a reception was held.

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

PUBLICATION OF EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY REQUESTED.

London, May 22.

The Daily Chronicle reiterates the desirability of a "public trial" of the Irish who were arrested, or the immediate publication of the evidence of conspiracy. It adds the fact that they were arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act suggests that a trial is not contemplated, and adds that such a decision requires explanation. Otherwise, the effect on Irish opinion would be bad.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Ho-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR, to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 25th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

THE SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS of the late Mr. A. P. NORDS.
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 23, 1918. 453

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 25th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A NUMBER OF HAMS.
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 23, 1918. 454

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 25th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

About 5,000 MANILA CIGARS, "FLOR DE CAWYAN" in Good Condition.
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 23, 1918. 455

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 28th May, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEPS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Bedstead, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Bedstead, Side Tables, Chairs, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoson and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Teinis Pole and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, new and second-hand, and 1 Pearlshell for practically new, cost £10, &c., &c.

Six PIANOS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 23, 1918. 456

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 25th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., (Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).
Including a quantity E.P. and Silver Ware:—
Viz. Cruets, Salt Cellars, Flower Vases, Large Clock, Ornaments, Large Vases, Photo Frames, Serviette Rings, &c., &c.

Two Saddles, Lady's and Gent's.
One Oliver Typewriter (as new).
Also
Piano by Collard & Collard in splendid condition.

And
Pair Twin Brass Beds, Box and Hair Mattresses.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1918. 443

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

THURSDAY,
the 30th May, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2, Kimberly Villas, Top Floor, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Sideboard, Table, Chairs, Settee and Card Table (specially made and coloured to owner's design), upholstered Arm-chairs and Covers, Teakwood Twin Beds, Dressing Table, Chest-drawers, Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c.

Also
ICE CHEST, BATH, STOVE, &c., &c., and
BABY'S COT.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On View from the 29th at 2 p.m.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 18, 1918. 454

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.
1	At Repulse Bay.	As per plan.	120,000 sq. ft.	£100,000

(445)

BANK
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.
FORMOSA—A-MO, GINSE, KAOI, KARENKE, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PISAN, SHINCHENG, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAIPEI, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOOSHING, HANKOW, KUEIKANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMERANG and NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Farring Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Fixed Deposits and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. VANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 455

ITEMS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL WAR STRENGTH.

Lord Curzon, at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England, said that perhaps some might be expecting of him a prophecy regarding the duration of the war. That would be too futile, but he might be allowed to assure them that if their enemies were counting on our financial exhaustion they had many years of hard fighting before them. It was imperative, however, that we should exercise the strictest economy in all matters of finance.

VICTORY IN THE AIR.

Those—and they are many—who believe that the war will be finished in the air will find some support for their faith even in the necessarily reticent pages of the War Cabinet's Report for 1917. Speaking of the formation of the Air Ministry, it is said:—"An Air War Staff became a necessity in order to consider problems of aerial offensive and defensive, distinct from those connected with the operations of the Army and the Navy. The need for such a body was pointed to by the obviously increasing importance of these problems. The speed, range, and carrying capacity of aircraft were reaching a stage of development almost unsuspected at the beginning of the war."

GERMAN ADVANCE ON AFGHANISTAN.

When we hear of Germans advancing towards Afghanistan we can only hope that they will use the maps with which they supplied Russia when she used to worry us in the matter. Some forty years ago the then Lord Lawrence showed that the Russian charts were based on a German forgery. The German gentleman had described and circumstantially mapped out a country he had never seen. He had worked on charts done in squares by a Chinese expedition. But the Tenthon had turned the squares sideways in fitting them together, so that a range of mountains running from east to west was shown as running from north to south!

THRONES PRESSED UPON THE KAISER.

The Kaiser has refused the dual crown of Courland and left it to a son. It is all the little stateslets into which he is encouraging Russia to divide herself, press thrones upon him, he will not know whom to follow. Frederick the Great or Napoleon, his twin idols. Frederick said:—"In the matter of kingdoms each takes what he can, and no one is ever wrong except when he has to give up what he has taken." Napoleon planned monarchies as crutches for himself.

Advancing in a dozen years from artillery officer to dictator of Europe, he carved the Continent like an expert. Murat, son of an innkeeper, he made King of Naples; Brother Louis became King of Holland; Joseph, King of Spain; Jerome, King of Westphalia; Bernadotte, son of a lawyer, King of Sweden. To his eldest sister he gave the principality of Lucca; to Pauline the principality of Guastalla. Josephine's son, Eugene, he married to the daughter of the King of Bavaria; her niece he made Princess of Baden. And on going to St. Helena he left his ill-fated son King of Italy.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

INDIAN HOME RULE PARTY'S AGITATION.
A communication issued in Simla on April 16th, states:—"In connection with the recent decision of His Majesty's Government that passports must be refused to the Home Rule and Congress Delegates wishing to proceed to England, the following communication received:

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich, red, blood—plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—rich, red—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price, \$1.25 and \$2.25

from the Secretary of State of India in published for general information.

The question of passports for the Home Rule and Congress Delegates came again before the Cabinet to-day. The Cabinet have re-affirmed their decision that in the existing circumstances none of the Home Rule delegates can be allowed to proceed to this country. It is considered by His Majesty's Government that the journey on which these persons have embarked was unequalled for, and the purpose of it lacking in any sufficient justification. It was proposed by these persons, at a period when the Secretary of State himself was in India for the purpose of ascertaining the views of every section of the community, when his conclusions were still unknown and had not yet been submitted to His Majesty's Government, to come to England in the avowed role of agitators to start an uncompromising propaganda in favour of a Home Rule of their own. Such a proceeding at any time would be improper. Under the existing circumstances, when the country is waging a great war, and is confronted with a crisis of the greatest magnitude which calls for a supreme concentration of national effort, and so far as is possible the suspension of purely political agitation and platform controversy in whatever interest, it is one in which the Government could not acquiesce. Further, the generous intentions of His Majesty's Government, which have already been demonstrated by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State in Parliament and his visit to India, would be seriously compromised, and might be fatally impaired if an attempt were made before, or at the very moment when, they were considering his report to force their hands by a premature and possibly harmful propaganda. It is with great regret that His Majesty's Government are compelled to give this decision, but they have no alternative."

NEW GERMAN ROAD TO THE EAST.

THE USES OF TREBIZOND AND BATUM.

The terms of peace imposed on Russia have filled the German people with hopes in many directions, but no part of the peace instrument more stirs their imagination, or more revives their visions of Oriental extension, than that which opens up the vista of the economic penetration of Persia. The Bagdad railway is now, but one way to the Indian Ocean. Should the course of military events in Mesopotamia finally deprive Germany of the possession of this great artery of trade, and of important military communications, the Russian peace opens up other routes which in time and under German direction, may be developed into a vast sphere of German influence, extending from Constantinople to the gulf of our Indian Empire.

Who are these other routes?
The Turks are once more in possession of Trebizond, and the Russians have withdrawn themselves to some safe position in Trans-Caucasia. We recall the pleasurable feelings which animated us when we heard that the Turks had been forced from this important harbour, from Bathurst, Erzerum, and Erzingan. We felt that one danger less menaced us in the Middle East, and that another door had been shut in the face of Germany. The jubilation of Germany at the re-occupation of Trebizond by the Turks is easily understood. "A quotation from the 'Vossische Zeitung' opens a window into the German mind regarding the importance of this place commercially and militarily."

TEETHING TIME.

A Time of Worry.

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea; sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, Nova Scotia, writes:—"I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by chemists, or by mail at 6 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 96 Southview Road, Shanghai.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"TIGER ROSE"

SATURDAY, May 25th. "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

MONDAY, May 27th. "CHEATING CHEATERS"

TUESDAY, May 28th. "THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Prices - - \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S
Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

Willis
KNIGHT

Price on application

Improves With Use

The Willis-Knight motor car combines the good qualities which create complete satisfaction.

Appearance—beautiful coach work and rich finish.

Performance—the wonderful sleeve-valve Knight motor, beyond comparison with ordinary motor cars in simplicity, quietness. This is the only engine that improves with use. The British tanks are operated by the Knight type of motor—selected after most critical tests of dependability.

Riding Comfort—Long cantilever springs; deep, soft seat cushions; big tyres.

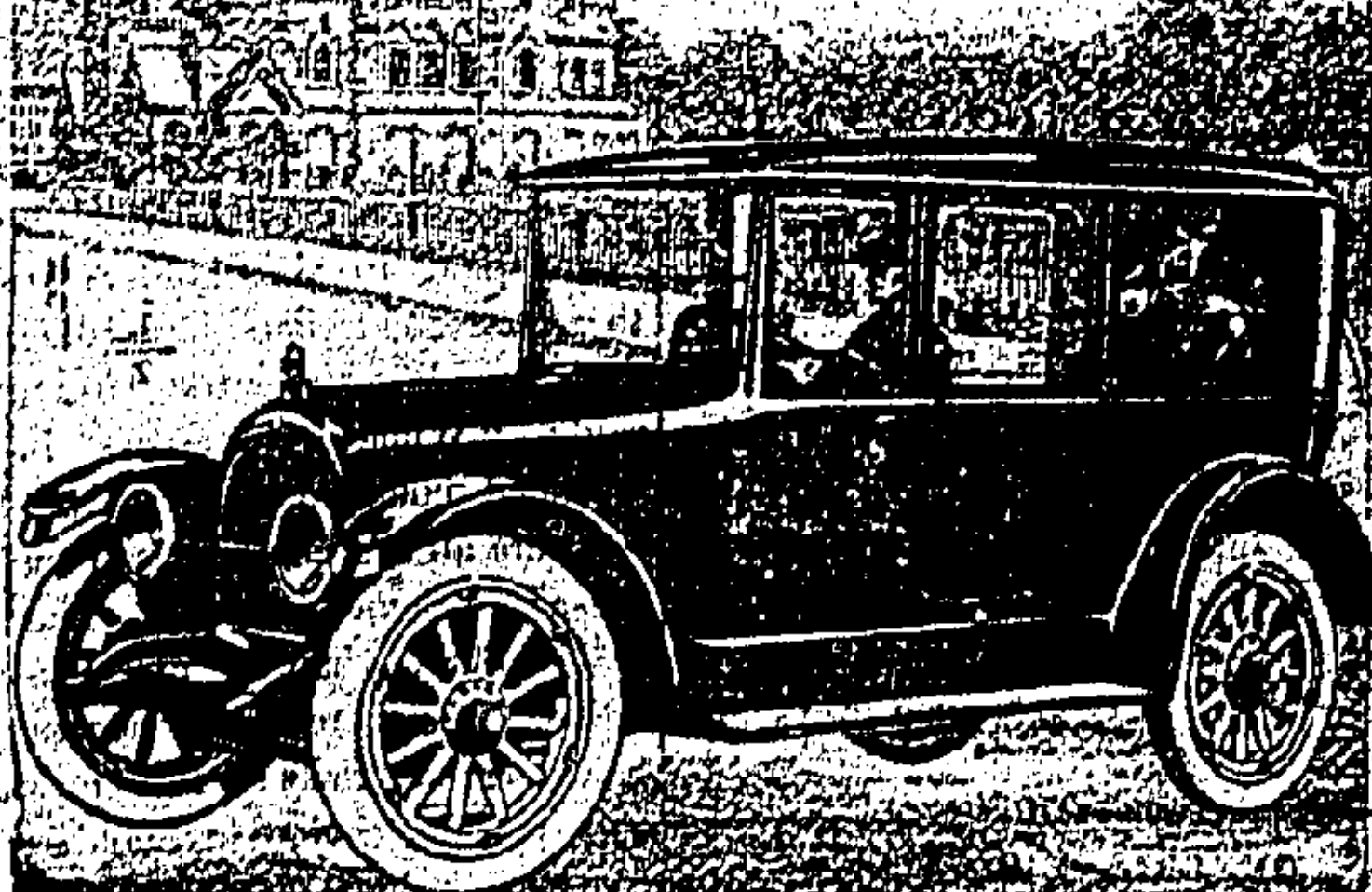
Lasting Service—free from trouble and amoyance.

In addition, Low Price—made possible because the Willis-Knight is part of a volume of automobile production second to only one in the world.

This car will satisfy you.

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WONG FING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
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Today's Advertisements

FOR MOJI AND VANCOUVER.

THE S.S. "GOENTOE"
will leave Hongkong on or about
30th May. Excellent accommodation
is provided for 1st and 2nd Class
Passengers at Moderate Rates.
For further particulars please apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
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Tel. 116. Sub. Ex. 33.
Hongkong, May 24, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,

the 28th May, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and
Remstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
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Serviettes, Bath Towels, Bath Towels,
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Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
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Hongkong, May 24, 1918.

A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of
KODAKS AND FILMS
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TO-MORROW'S

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY.

3.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.
Play: "Tiger Rose."

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

3.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.
Play: "Seven Keys To
Espionage."

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Monday, May 27—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
P. W. D.
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.

Tuesday, May 28—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.
at Hughes & Hough's.

Wednesday, May 29—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

Thursday, May 30—
Noon—Star Ferry Co. meeting.

Friday, May 31—
3 p.m.—Extraordinary General
Meeting of Members of Hongkong
Club.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, May 24, 1918.

A CHILD OF THE COLONY.

It must be gratifying to the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, to read the Society's report and accounts. This Society is really one of the Colony's children, and although it is getting old nevertheless it continues to grow. A careful study of the accounts will reveal its great strength and stability. In these difficult and precarious times the past year's record is indeed wonderful, and it says much for the ability and care in underwriting. The growth of the Society within the last twenty years cannot be shown more clearly than by reference to Mr. Ross Thompson's words in seconding the CHAIRMAN'S speech at the Annual General Meeting: "I have recently returned to the Colony after an absence of twenty years, and when I got this balance sheet I turned back to the old balance sheet of 1898 and the comparison I was able to make between the two bore most striking testimony to the strength of the progressive development of this Society during these twenty years. I noticed that the net income had increased 500 per cent. and the proportion of losses had increased by approximately the same figure, in spite of lower rates of premium and steadily increased competition." As Mr. Ross Thompson also says, the shareholders owe a great debt of gratitude to the General Manager, Mr. C. MONTAGUE ENN, and in it is there can be little doubt that the whole Colony will echo approval. Scant recognition is given in the old Country to the great men in her Colonies, unless they happen to be Government Officials. The value of the business man to the Empire after the present War will be an important factor, and those astute business men in the Dominion and Colonies of the British Empire, the heads of world-wide institutions such as the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, ought to receive more recognition than they have hitherto. It would be difficult to find any company so able to afford its constituents such facilities as this Society, which again is due entirely to the wise policy adopted for many years of building up reserves, which have now reached the stupendous figure of over eight million dollars. The dividends and bonus paid to shareholders are for these abnormal times handsome. In recommending these the CHAIRMAN said: "While an increase in the dividend could have been made I feel sure all shareholders will endorse these recommendations." There is little doubt that in more normal times, when there is less necessity to guard against risks such as prevail at the present time, shareholders will receive a return on their money as shareholders of most companies could never hope to expect. No one will cavil at the bonus and month's salary voted to the employees of the Society, which have been richly earned. As the CHAIRMAN remarked in his speech, it is the "Union" spirit which prevails amongst the employees throughout the world that has carried on the enormous strain consequent upon the character of the business and the depletion of the staff. The Colony, moreover, will not readily

forget the generosity of the Society in their undertaking the conduct of the Hongkong & South China War Savings Association free of all cost to the Association and its members, which has not only proved of incalculable benefit to the public of this Colony but has accumulated funds belonging to its members, invested in War Loan, of no less a sum than nearly two million dollars. This Society is one of those institutions that go to make up the great resources of the British Empire which will prove to be the foundation and mainstay of that everlasting peace that is nearing consummation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Magistracy was closed this morning.

The Manila Observatory to-day reports a cyclone or typhoon East of Bashi Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

Mr. David Wood has been appointed to act as Assessor of Rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Chapman.

A tabular statement in the Report on the Hongkong Blue Book for 1917 shows that 25 vessels aggregating 24,092 gross tons, and 15,507 h.p. were built in the yards of the Colony in 1917.

The students of the Peking University, who came out "on strike" in protest against the Sino-Japanese agreement have returned to their studies and have requested the principal to withdraw his resignation.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that Mr. A. Gibson has been appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department, in addition to his other duties, and Mrs. A. D. Hickling has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board until further notice.

A Chinese woman was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries to the head as the result of a motor car accident in Praya East. The woman was knocked down by motor car No. 38 after she had alighted from the tram-car and was proceeding across the street.

The Report on the Hongkong Blue Book mentions that subsidiary coin to the face value of \$22,735,455 has been redeemed since the Government began in 1906 its policy of demonetisation of all its subsidiary coin redeemed as revenue. The total issue of subsidiary coins, less those demonetised, now amounts to \$21,564,370 nominal value.

The local Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, and families were entertained by the Services Entertainment Fund on Whit Monday by a trip to Macao and back. The weather was unfavourable but nevertheless the sea air and excellent catering of the Steamboat Company, who very courteously made special arrangements for the party, was much enjoyed by all.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

A GRATIFYING STATEMENT.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, the Colonial Secretary in laying upon the table the Financial Returns for the year 1917, and the Report on the Finances for the year 1917 said:—

"Sir, in your address to this Council last October you estimated that the revenue for 1917 would amount to \$14,257,830. That sum was actually exceeded by \$800,000, the total revenue being \$15,058,105; by far the largest sum ever raised in this Colony. Of this total the Special War Rate which was in force for half the year brought in a sum of \$506,000. This was paid over to His Majesty's Government for war purposes. The other increases are shown in paragraph 2 of the report. Although the expenditure for the year exceeded the estimate by a sum of \$1,894,673, the excess is more than accounted for by the gifts to His Majesty's Government of \$2,000,000 and \$505,000; the amount of the Special War Rate. There was actually a considerable saving in most departments and the high rate of exchange led to a large decrease in the amount required for sterling payments. In October last it was estimated that the balance of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st Dec. 1917 would be \$2,907,045. It was actually \$3,268,081.

EMPIRE DAY SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A Commemoration Service, held primarily for the British children of the Colony, was held in St. John's Cathedral, this morning, at 9 a.m. and was largely attended. His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, C.M.G., and Mr. Ralph, Inspector of Schools, were also present. The Venerable Archdeacon Barnett preached the sermon and the service was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, assisted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, who read the lesson.

The service consisted of a portion of the usual morning prayers, after which Rudyard Kipling's "Land of Our Birth" was sung to tune No. 331 (Alstone, A. & M.) and special prayers were said, the service concluding with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Ven. Archdeacon Barnett (Pastor of Union Church) in his address said:—Boys and Girls, I am to speak to you to-day on loyalty. You will not find the word in the Bible, but the thing itself is there—everywhere. You will remember these words in Revelation 2, 10: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give you the crown of life." This is a call to loyalty for each one of us, with the promise attached that loyalty extracts from life the very best that life has to give. Loyalty, then, is being faithful, even though you may have to die for it. Loyalty will not allow you always to be thinking of yourself, of your likes and dislikes. You will not always be asking how much you are going to get out of it before you act for others. Selfishness of this kind makes a slacker. Loyalty makes a hero. Loyalty and selfishness are ever opposed to each other; they are deadly enemies; they belong to rival camps. I take an example of what I mean from school life.

Two boys, A and B, are footballers—good enough to be in the 1st team. Both are chosen to play in a school match. But there has also been fixed for that day a picnic, with a motor ride, and bathing and plenty of good things to eat. Now, the picnic attracts them both, but A argues with himself thus: "If I go to the picnic they will have to find another man, and my absence may weaken the team and possibly lose them the match. I'll stick to the school." On the other hand, B says: "You see I've played all the season and it's getting hot. In any case I'm full up of football. Let them get a 'sub.' I'll go and enjoy myself in my own way." He never thinks of his duty to the team, of what he owes to his school, only of his own likes and dislikes. And the result is a slacker, while A proves his loyalty by placing his school before his own self-interest. There is no place like the school in which to learn loyalty. So I say to every boy and girl here to-day: Do your level best for your own school, in study, in play, in maintaining its good name during holidays—and afterwards. Loyalty to your school should make you become loyal and true citizens of our world-wide Empire of which you are learning. This is why I press it. When I was in England, everywhere I saw great placards showing six words: "Your King and Country need You." Remember these words, for when you are men and women these words will still be true. "Your King and Country need You," but it is only if you are loyal that you will be of much use to King and Country.

There is an example of school-boy loyalty that did me good to hear first-hand. When the great war broke out, there were living in North China three sons of a schoolmaster missionary. The two elder boys resigned their business appointments at once to join up. The youngest had not yet left school. He begged his father to allow him to accompany his brothers to England. He was a well-developed, tall, athletic lad. When he presented himself before the recruiting sergeant he was asked his age. "Seventeen," he said. The reply: "Nonsense," said the sergeant; "a boy old like you must be nineteen years and I am not going to tell a lie about it." "Then," replied the sergeant, "better go home to your mummy. We don't want you here." The lad was terribly disappointed to be turned down after going all the way from China to London to enlist. But mark his loyalty. Within three weeks he was on his way to Canada where he worked hard on the land for eighteen months to make himself "fit." Then, on his nineteenth birthday, before breakfast, he presented himself at the recruiting office and enlisted. You see what I mean when I say that if a boy cultivates loyalty he cannot become a slacker through just trying to please himself. The same is true of girls. England would be in serious plight to-day were it not for the magnificent loyalty of her girls and women. No words can express our admiration for the way in which they have put aside their personal preferences and are freely giving themselves to take their full share in saving our Empire from destruction in this hour of its greatest peril.

You have all heard of the boy Jack Cornwell. He was just an ordinary boy, but at school he showed himself always loyal. "He was one," said his master, "whom I could always trust." At 16 years of age he joined the British cruiser *Chesler*. Then came the 31st May, 1916, nearly two years ago. That was the day of the great Jutland naval engagement, when the German Grand Fleet was driven back ignominiously by the British into the shelter of its own harbours. Jack Cornwell's place was in the casement of the forward gun on board the *Chesler*. Soon all the gunners at that point had been killed or wounded. He himself was badly wounded also. Moreover, his gun could not be used. Still, he stood to his post, all covered in blood until his ship came out of action. His captain and his admiral both commended him for his special gallantry, and although he died very soon of his wounds the King conferred on him the highest distinction in the Empire for valour—the Victoria Cross.

If you wish to cultivate a character for loyalty you must do what Jack Cornwell did—be faithful to whatever law you are living under at any time, whether at home, or school, or office or in the Services. Satisfaction in life is not to be found in doing only the things we like best. This will make a selfish man, a selfish woman. And selfishness corrodes loyalty just as rust eats away good iron. Be loyal, and you will be noble. Be faithful, and life's best will come to you. "He that loveth his life shall save it."

But the greatest example of loyalty in all history is Jesus Christ. From a boy onward, He had one fixed purpose, to please His Father. Nothing could ever turn Him from this purpose. He never failed in his duty. But He was not satisfied with this loyalty for Himself alone. He spent His time in trying to persuade others to be loyal too. And this is still His great purpose—that boys and girls, men and women, should be loyal—to God. Loyalty cost Him His life but it has given Him a name above every other name in the world. So now He says to each of us, "Be thou loyal to God and you shall receive the very best that life has to give."

Remember that you belong to the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Do not boast about it, but thank God for this wonderful inheritance He has bequeathed to you. To you who are growing up there comes a great trust—the responsibility to pass on undimmed the light and glory of Empire which you are receiving from those who have made the name of England great. You are coming citizens of a State that stands for Right, Truth and Honour. To maintain this Empire unbroken in the world men and women too, for nearly four years past have been giving their dearest life's treasure. I have seen the men returning from the battle-front with smarting wounds and maimed bodies, too crushed to carry their own weight. But everyone bore himself as a hero should. I have seen empty seats in many a lovely home, while mothers and wives and sisters face the gap in the family circle with a fortitude that commands our humblest homage. It is for you who assemble in this Cathedral to-day to prove yourselves worthy successors of those heroes and heroines who are suffering so severely that you may in due time enter upon your inheritance without shame. They are suffering and dying for it. Imitate their examples of loyalty. Adopt as your life's motto, "For God and Country." Take Jesus Christ as your pattern in loyalty, and determine that God helping you, you will contribute your share of love, of character, of greatness to the land that gave you birth. Loyalty, like every great possession, is costly to obtain, but it is worth all you may have to pay for it. Loyalty to God and Country will bring you the very richest rewards that life can give—the consciousness of a well-fought fight in a cause that can never be defeated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.

An Empire Day Commemoration Service for the Catholic Schools of Hongkong and Kowloon was held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 9 a.m. this morning.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated, assisted by the Clergy and Students of the Cathedral Seminary. The order of the Service was as follows:—

- 1.—"Pater Noster" (Prayer for Peace) (Pupils of the Italian Convent).
- 2.—"A Prayer for the King" (Falm XIX. (Students of the Cathedral Seminary)).
- 3.—"Address on 'Empire Day'" (His Lordship Pozzoni).
- 4.—"O Love Divine" (Music by Orlando A. Mansfield) (Pupils of the Italian Convent).
- 5.—"O Salutaris" (St. Joseph's College Choir).
- 6.—"Tantum Ergo" (St. Joseph's College Choir).
- 7.—Benediction.
- 8.—"Laudate" (St. Joseph's College and the Congregation).
- 9.—"God Save The King" (The Congregation).

The Bishop's address was as follows:—DEAR CHILDREN, Empire Day brings us once again together. We are here congregated to thank God once more for the happy and safe shelter that we find under the English Flag for "England," says the Bishop of Northampton when preaching at the unveiling of the War Shrine at Northampton. "It is a spirit of religious liberty and freedom," says the Bishop, "that has poured forth a flood of benevolence that has astonished the whole world." "It is of this spirit," says the Bishop, "that the Catholic Church is a part, and she is everywhere under the British flag."

order that on the part of the State, not only may it be equally given to all without any difference of creed or the relative position of the children of the rich and of the poor, but also to secure that religion had a proper place and be applied to all social problems in the curriculum of studies, so that, as Father Vaughan says, children may learn how to cultivate the sense of self-governing responsibility and be inspired by lofty, holy, generous and honorable principles. It is to say, in plain English, that the State in a proper and efficient manner. Both the Church and the State have a mission from God to aid and guide us in working out our destiny in this world. Both have claim to our allegiance. To each therefore, in its special sphere, we owe certain duties, binding us in conscience. Without the proper performance of these duties not only will your life be useless to yourselves and society, but it may also be harmful. How then will you be able to perform these duties in future if, as Fr. Vaughan says, you do not learn how to perform them? One of the first things you have to do in order that your studies may really become useful to you in future is that you must daily occupy yourself in studying during all the time that is set apart for it neither more nor less. It is a true saying that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy." Time is required for necessary rest and prayer and a certain portion of it for physical exercises, because the development of the mind must ever go hand in hand with that of the body. "A sound mind in a sound body" should be your motto. Secondly you must study every day so that none of the subjects forming the curriculum of your studies are neglected. Do not apply all your diligence only when the time for examination is near. By doing so you will only cram your minds to be released on the sheet of examination paper and left there. Remember that it is not enough that you should learn to be able to write without mistakes in grammar. You must learn to be able to speak clearly, pleasantly and without affectation. It is even more useless to study your lessons at the last moment so as to be able to repeat them parrot-like and by rote. If your mind is not nourished with ideal spiritual and practical knowledge which is necessary for the performance of the duties of life. Those children commit a great mistake also who have not any other end in study than a too quick attempt to obtain certain small means of livelihood. Such children will never succeed in anything; they will never be able to satisfy themselves or others. Those children commit a mistake also who have no other end in view than merely competitive efforts and remain satisfied so long as they can claim to be "first" in the examination. I ask you, dear children, and hope that you will understand that to study properly is to till the ground of your mind and to sow the seed in your heart, and to train the faculties of your soul, so that they may be the means to cause the seed to grow continually of itself and so make of you good and faithful citizens.

The Schools participating were:—Garrison School of Hongkong, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Louis Industrial School (West Point), Yumati Chinese School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaukiwan Chinese School, Kai Lok Chinese School (Wanchai), and To-Ying School (Mosque Street).

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE ESSAY COMPETITION.

ADDRESS BY MR. RALPHS.

The pupils of the St. Joseph's College assembled in the College yard at 8.15 this morning, when prizes presented by the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Association for the best essays on Empire Day, were distributed by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools. The essay competition had been a yearly institution at the College since the inception of the Association in 1913.

Mr. RALPHS in presenting the prizes said:—

I have to thank you for again so kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes won by various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best essays submitted. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as most of the papers I read, and especially those in Class 1, were very good indeed, and I congratulate the writers on their efforts. Last year when addressing you I remarked that the story of the Building of the Empire was too long to be told in a brief address. I am glad to find that this story has evidently been learned during the year, as it is dealt with at considerable length in the Essays sent in by Class 1 and Class 2 pupils. I take the opportunity of congratulating St. Joseph's College upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association the Members of which are Old Empire Dayers, for generously providing prizes annually for Empire Day Essays. It is not necessary to remind you of the object of Empire Day, for you have all dealt with it more or less in your Essays; one of the younger boys summed it up by writing "On the name of the British Empire." We think of the British Empire, and of all that it implies, not only of its greatness and the benefit and privileges enjoyed by all who

dwell within it, but of the obligations which those privileges and benefits carry with them, the obligation of Duty to the Empire. That Duty, which must be based on Patriotism or it will be only half-hearted, requires us to be above all things self-sacrificing, to put our own selfish desires for ease and comfort last, and to devote all our energies to the common good. Upon each one of you will fall, as you grow up, the duty of guarding the safety and welfare of your Motherland.

In these, your earlier years, when you are too young to shoulder a rifle and go to the front, your first duty is to prepare by training yourselves, by strict discipline of mind and body, for the struggle which inevitably lies before you if you intend to maintain the Empire in the glorious position which has been won for it by those men and women of our race who, regardless of danger or discomfort, have carried the flag to every corner of the earth, and carried with that flag the spirit of Justice and Freedom. We must too, be ever on the alert of what appears to be a humbler duty, the duty of doing always and doing to the best of our ability, the work in front of us, the daily round, the common task, for it is only thus that we shall fit ourselves for more strenuous duties which await us. Hongkong has sent many men to the front, and some of these have already made the great sacrifice. We, who remain, and especially you of the younger generations must see to it that they have not died in vain; we owe to them a Memorial, and surely the greatest Memorial we can build, more enduring than monuments of marble or tablets of brass, is the memorial which may be enthroned henceforth in the hearts of those for whom they died, a memorial of thankfulness and gratitude, a determination to suffer hardships cheerfully to make any sacrifice and if need be to die, as they have died, for the Empire whose watchwords are Justice and Freedom.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Class 1.—L. Xavier; Class 2, Clement Bragg; Class 3A, W. Noronha; Class 3B.—B. Aubrey; Class 4A, Hugh Bragg; Class 4B, A. Arthur; Class 5A.—A. M. Xavier; Class 5B, C. Kai Mao; Class 5C, J. Montalto; Kowloon.—L. Souza.

After the prizes had been distributed, Brother Aimer, Director, thanked Mr. Ralphs for coming again and to kindly distributing the prizes. He said the boys of St. Joseph's College knew, and their teachers impressed upon their minds, that in celebrating the Empire Day, they were doing a right and fitting thing. The boys, who numbered over 600, then sang "God save the King" and on the call of the Director, three cheers were given for H. M. the King. The flag was then saluted, after which the boys were marched down to the Cathedral where a Commemoration service was held.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY, IN "THE BOOMERANG."

In heavy drama, melodrama, comedy and farce, the Frawley Company has proved itself as well as in the versatility of its artists and the arrangement of its casts. The theatre was packed in every part last night when the light comedy, "The Boomerang" was presented, giving further proof of the Company's ability. It is a well-conceived story, leading up from an opening which might have been considered weak, and it not been for the capable acting in the first act of three of the principals, to a most interesting second act, and an excellent finale. The cast was as follows:—

Dr. Gerald Summer..... Henry Mortimer & Budd Woodbridge
Wm. D. Howard
Freston de Wit..... Wm. H. Cleir
Hartley..... Reynolds Denniston
Hartley..... Garry McGarry
Mrs. Stone..... E. L. Delaney
Virginia Selva Kathryn Browne-Decker
Grace Tyler..... Florence Chapman
Marion Summer..... Anzetta Lloyd
Mrs. Creighton..... Valentine Sidney Woodbridge

In the opening act, Mr. Henry Mortimer, as Dr. Gerald Summer, and Mr. W. D. Howard as Budd Woodbridge, the patient, suffering more from love sickness than anything else, gave a capital travesty of the conduct of doctor and patient during a consultation and diagnosis. The second act showed how cleverly the author had led up to the centre of a most interesting plot, engineered by Dr. Summer with the assistance of his "trained" nurse (Miss Browne Decker); and in the third act the play came to a climax with the success of the doctor's prescription, which led to the happiness of all concerned.

In last night's part, Mr. Mortimer was seen at his best, and Mr. W. Howard made a wonderfully good study of the part of the bashful and jealous lover, while Miss Browne-Decker was just as sympathetic and charming as one would expect to find her in the part of nurse. Special mention ought to be made of Miss Anzetta Lloyd, who undertook to play the part of Marion Summer at very short notice owing to the departure of another member of the Company. She is deserving of our heartiest congratulations as she acquitted herself in a very praiseworthy manner.

To-night the Company play "The Tiger Rose."

The Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Miss and the Masters Land have gone to Victoria, B.C. for a few months. They hope to return to the Colony in the autumn. During the Bishop's absence, Archdeacon Barnett, at St. Paul's Cathedral, will act as the Bishop's Commissary.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

HEROIC DEEDS.

AWARD OF SEVEN V.C.'S.

London, May 22.

How acts of individual heroism helped to hold the line during the recent battle on the Western Front is told in the Gazette, in an announcement of the award of seven Victoria Crosses, all to British Regiments. One recipient was killed and three others were very probably killed. Each story reveals repeated acts of gallantry of the highest order.

Captain Thomas Pryce, of the Grenadier Regiment, personally led a house-to-house attack on a village and personally killed seven Germans. The next day, when surrounded with 40 men, he repelled four enemy attacks, killing many Germans. Then the enemy brought up field-guns and commenced knocking in the trench and gradually worked within sixty yards. Captain Pryce with his little party still held out. Then the enemy brought up reinforcements. Captain Pryce had now only 17 men, and had been holding out throughout the day. The ammunition was exhausted, but he was determined that there should be no surrender. So he led his men forward and made a bayonet charge, and was last seen in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle against overwhelming odds. The official account concludes: "With 40 men he held back an enemy battalion for 10 hours, undoubtedly stopping the advance through the British line, and thus greatly influencing the battle."

Second-Lieut. Buchan, of the Argyll Regiment, was isolated but resisted throughout the day, constantly exposing himself to a terrible fire. Ultimately the enemy got close in, and shouted "Surrender." Second-Lieut. Buchan replied: "To hell with surrender." He then shot the foremost enemy and fought his way back to the support line, where he held out till dusk. He refused to go to a dressing station, saying that his place was with the men. Owing to an unexpected flank withdrawal, it was impossible to send an order to Second-Lieut. Buchan, who was last seen holding out against great odds. "His gallantry, self-sacrifice and utter disregard of personal safety," says the Gazette, "during the two days of very severe fighting was in accord with the highest traditions of the British Army."

Private Counter, of the Dorset Regiment, was with his Company, without cover, on a shell-swept slope. It was necessary to discover the enemy's strength. Private Counter saw five runners one after another killed in trying to get this information. Then he volunteered to get it and got back. This enabled his Commander to organise a counter-attack, which regained the whole position won by the enemy. Subsequently Private Counter carried back no fewer than five messages under a heavy barrage to the Company Headquarters.

These stories are typical.

ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

MANSION HOUSE LUNCHEON.

London, May 22.

A luncheon was given at the Mansion House in commemoration of the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war.

Lord Robert Cecil said the Government were constantly criticised by well-meaning people, who said that if the Allies would only use conciliatory language to the Germans they would hold out a hand to us. That was a profound misconception of the German psychology. Our duty at present was to maintain and increase the national effort and not allow anything to interfere with it, and to find the alliance still more closely. The unity of Command could only be fully effective if it represented the unity of the peoples. (Loud cheers.) Above all, we must not forget the principles of justice and freedom for which the Allies were fighting.

EMPIRE DAY.

FRENCH JOIN IN CELEBRATIONS.

Paris, May 22.

The French are joining Great Britain and the Dominions in the celebration of Empire Day on May 24th and a series of demonstrations have been arranged in the principal cities and in Paris.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies will deliver an address on "Great Britain in Arms" before M. Poincaré and Members of the Cabinet and Ambassadors. Distinguished officers, statesmen and literateurs will similarly discourse on the various aspects of Great Britain's war efforts in other cities.

Admiral Bouchard at Marseilles will relate the war efforts of the British Dominions, and the Colonies in Asia and Africa.

M. Roume, who is Governor-General of the French Colonies, will describe at Toulouse the efforts of Australia.

M. Gaston Dischamps, author, will lecture on Canada at Nantes in the presence of M. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General to Canada.

GERMAN CALLOUSNESS.

RUSSIAN SHIPS WITH WOUNDED SHELLED.

London, May 24.

A Russian wireless report complains that Germany is not only attacking Russian warships in the Black Sea, but German submarines are shelling Russian ships even with wounded on board.

It pathetically requests the Russian Ambassador at Berlin to enquire whether a sailing ship may proceed to Norway for fish without fear of capture.

THE FATE OF POLAND.

TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

London, May 22.

An authoritative Polish source states that Austria and Germany have agreed that Austria shall take a large portion of Russian Poland.

Prussia intends to seize other parts, but a vast majority of the Polish nation demands a united and independent Poland, free from German and Magyar domination, and including Polish territories in Silesia, Posen and Danzig.

SCARCITY IN PETROGRAD.

POTATOES INSTEAD OF BREAD.

Moscow, May 18.

The distribution of bread in Petrograd has ceased and has been replaced by potatoes. Flour is not obtainable. A popular outbreak is apprehended.

FIRE AT ARCHANGEL.

Moscow, May 18.

A great fire is reported in the dock and station of Archangel.

SOVIET SOLDIERS' DISPERSE MOSLEM MEETING.

Moscow, May 18.

The Soviet soldiers have broken up a Mussulman mass meeting at Kazan to protest against the dispersal of the Mussulman National Assembly.

CONTINUED LOYALTY TO ALLIES.

CADET PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

Moscow, May 18.

The Central Committee of the Cadet Party have passed a resolution in favour of continued loyalty to the Allies and were opposed to asking German help to re-organise Russia.

ANTI-BOLSHEVICK COSACKS IN SAMARA.

Moscow, May 18.

Detachments of General Dutov's anti-Bolshevik Cosacks have entered the Government of Samara.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safe-guard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICAN RED-CROSS CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S THRILLING ORATION.

REFLEX OF AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

New York, May 18.

President Wilson reviewed a Red Cross parade this afternoon, and in the evening he addressed a Red Cross mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, inaugurating a campaign to raise a second hundred million dollars for the fund for war relief purposes.

Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, who has just returned from a visit to the war zone, in a speech declared that the next few months would be the most critical of the war. The morale of the Allies had never been higher and soldiers and civilians were confident of victory, in spite of the knowledge that Germany's supreme effort was imminent.

President Wilson was accorded a tremendous ovation when he entered the Opera House, and again when he rose to speak.

Speaking extempore, President Wilson said: "There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war, and the second duty, which goes hand-in-hand with it, is to win it gently and worthily, showing not only the real quality of our people but the real quality of our purpose and of our selves, of course. The first duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished is to win the war. I heard a gentleman recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million? I asked Congress to name no limit, because Congress intends, I am sure as we all intend, that every ship that can carry supplies shall go laden upon every voyage, with every man and every supply she can carry; and we are not to be diverted from our grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations, and found them insincere. I now recognise them for what they are, namely, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out their purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal regarding accommodation in the West involves reservation regarding the East. Now so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France. The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succour, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken, for the glory of this war, my fellow-citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is perhaps for the first time in history an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose; but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish for peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are. But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which those who see and realise appreciate and admire; but their duty is a duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is a duty of mercy and succour and friendship. Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not one hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture in the centre of the scene. Four nations are engaged against the world and at every point of vantage are showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandisement. And against them twenty-three Governments representing the greatest part of the population of the world have been drawn together into a new sense of community of interest and purpose and a new sense of unity of life."

The Secretary for War told me an interesting incident the other day. He said that when he was in Italy a member of the Italian Government was explaining to him many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States. He said: "If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any of those troop trains and ask the soldiers in English how many of them have been in America." The War Secretary tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and said: "How many of you boys have been in America?" And he said it seemed to him as if half of them spring up. "All from San Francisco," "All from New York all over." There is part of the heart of America in the Italian Army. People who had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us and who were now friends of America were fighting for their native Italy. Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together and this intimate contact of the great Red Cross of peoples who are suffering the terror and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the centre and heart of it all if we sustain it properly will be this land that we so dearly love. My friends, a great day of duty has come and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. The duty of us all now is to serve one another, and nobody can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough, I am old enough, to remember men who made fortunes out of the Civil War and you know how they were regarded by their fellow-citizens.

[The remainder of the address appeared in our yesterday's issue.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

London, May 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We carried out a number of successful raids on the night of the 21st and entered German trenches at two points south-east of Arras, taking 14 prisoners."

Other raiding parties brought back a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Locon and Nieppe Forest, in the Meuse sector. We took 16 prisoners northward of the Ypres-Comines Canal from a raiding party approaching our lines. Northward of Albert, the enemy's artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Dernancourt and considerably active eastward of Nieppe Forest.

The enemy heavily shelled our sector north-eastward of Bethune.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

1,000 GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN SINCE MARCH.

London, May 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped in the day-time on Monday on the enemy's railway stations, aerodromes and billets. Enemy scouts attacked our reconnaissance and bombing aeroplanes.

We brought down 13 and drove down two machines. Four of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped thirteen tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhoods of Ghent, Tournai and St. Quentin. A further 4½ tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations at Thionville, Metz and Coblenz, on the Rhine. Twenty-two heavy bombs were dropped on the morning of the 21st on railway stations at Namur and Chardery. One of our machines has not returned.

Since the commencement of the German offensive 1,000 German aeroplanes have been brought down or driven down and over 1,000 tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines.

THE RAID ON POLA.

GALLANT EXPLOIT BY A TORPEDO BOAT.

London, May 22.

An official message from Rome says: "A participant in the raid on Pola on the 14th inst. relates that the operation was carried out in the early hours of the morning. The weather was windy."

A torpedo-boat containing Lieut. Commander Pellegrini and a gallant crew fired two torpedoes 58 minutes after leaving their supporting convoy which was composed of armed motor-launches. When the enemy realised the presence of the torpedo-boat a terrific burst of artillery ensued, during which Lieut. Commander Pellegrini signalled: "I have torpedoed a ship," and "My ship is destroyed; all help is useless."

A squadron of chasing aeroplanes broke down an attempted enemy aerial attack against the convoy.

The account states that a hostile vessel was indolently struck and sunk out of action for a considerable time.

All the men on the torpedo boat were taken prisoners.

[Continued on Page 6.]

CEREMONY AT HONGKONG CLUB.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR UNVEILS ROLL OF HONOUR.

H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), at 12.45 p.m. to-day, unveiled in the hall of the Hongkong Club two teak panels, artistically designed by Mr. H. W. Bird, bearing on one a scroll containing about 170 names of members of the Club who have left the Colony for active service since the war began. This panel bears in gilt letters at the top the words: "Pro Rega et pro Patria." On the other panel beneath the Latin motto "Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori" is a list of members who have made the great sacrifice. The lists are printed on parchment, but it is intended at the proper time to have the names engraved on brass tablets.

On the Roll of Honour are the following names:—

2nd Lieut. R. F. Chapman.
2nd Lieut. C. C. F. Cunningham.
Sole-Lieut. P. Delaney.
2nd Lieut. A. F. Deane.
Captain A. C. E. Elborough.
2nd Lieut. F. Grisel.
2nd Lieut. L. Gull.
2nd Lieut. J. E. Grasson.
2nd Lieut. R. G. Munro, D.S.O., M.C.
Lieut. F. Richardson.
2nd Lieut. R. A. Stoker.
Capt. A. D. Shawan.
Captain G. S. Thorne.
Lieut. C. N. G. Walker.

Above the names are the lines:—
On Yalder's eternal camping ground
their silent tents are spread
And glory guards with solemn round
the bivouac of the dead.

The panels had been covered by two large Union Jacks. There was a large gathering of members to witness the unveiling.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. ROLAND, President of the Club, said:—Gentlemen,

On your behalf, I have the pleasure of welcoming His Excellency the Governor, who in the past few weeks has, for a second time, done us the honour of entering the Club, and I ask him, on your behalf, to unveil our Roll of Honour. In doing so I should like to explain that the Rolls which will appear on the boards are naturally of a temporary nature. The Tablet would have been unveiled long before this but for the fact that we were held up in the first place, by the silver wreaths which were to appear on them, being a long time and unduly delayed, and, in the second place, because it was exceedingly difficult to obtain a correct list of those who have left. It must necessarily follow that some of the names which appear on the board may be slightly incorrect, but this will be corrected when the memorial becomes a permanent brass tablet. I have now much pleasure in asking His Excellency to unveil the Hongkong Club Roll of Honour.

His Excellency said:—"I thank you for affording me the honour of unveiling this Tablet," and then drew aside the Union Jack which disclosed the positions where permanent Tablets will be placed. As he did so, the Band of the 18th Infantry played the National Anthem, those present standing.

His Excellency then said:—"The names on the Tablet, on your right and on my left, are the names of the men who have volunteered for service. Their names will always be held in grateful and reverent remembrance. When I scan those names on your left, I am reminded of the magnificent lines of Rupert Brooke; himself one who has made the supreme sacrifice:—
Blow out, you bugles, for the rich dead!
There's none of these so lonely and poor
But dying has made us rarer gifts than gold.
These laid the world away
Fourscore and the red sweet wine of youth
Gave up the years to be of work and joy,
And that unloped serenity that men call age.
And those who would have been their sons
They gave their immortality."

And shall we not emulate their spirit of self-sacrifice? It behoves each one of us to put forth his utmost energy to the work allotted to him and to practice in his daily life that charity which teaches us self-denial, patience, loving kindness, faith and hope, and to those amongst us in whose veins the red sweet wine of youth surges strongly, who are debarred from actual fighting, I would say: Remember that this war is not waged with the sword alone, but by the whole nation, men and women mobilised in one common effort according to the duty assigned to each. Do not forget that they also serve who only stand and wait. Let us then all go forward, animated by the common purpose of winning the cause for which our friends and our brave allies have given, and are giving, their lives."

ARMY NOT A DUSTBIN FOR HUMAN REFUSE.

It would be most unfortunate if an impression got about that the Army was to be used as a sort of dustbin for human refuse, said Mr. Justice Roche, at Leeds, in sentencing a bigamist who had asked for a change in his good name.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	56,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	10,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	5,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	14,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	6,000
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,500
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the comfortable vessel is secured before a departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and thence for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steaming Ship "VAN WAREWICK" having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, "whence and/or from the wharves, Lading will be obtained."

Goods not cleared by the 35th instant, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Goods on board the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
H. B. M. Government Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918. 457

INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship,
"KIVALSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst.
at 5 p.m. will be subject to the
all broken, damaged and damaged pack-
ages to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined. Claims
against the Steamer must be presented
in writing within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be effected by
us in any case whatever.

No Fire Insurance will be contemplated by
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1915. 443

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